4 From A to B

4.1 Getting around

1 Complete the text with words from the box.

commuters	congestion	fares	stations	get on	journeys
metro	pass	punctual	reliable	stops	transport

In big cities, there is often terrible ……congestion……[1] in the centre. Sometimes it's because the public ……[2] is not good enough and people make car ……[3] into town, instead of taking a bus or ……[4]. When public transport is not ……[5] but arrives and leaves late, nobody wants to use it. Big towns need a reliable bus or metro service which gets daily ……[6] to work on time. Also, the ……[7] need to be reasonably priced, with lower prices for a bus or rail ……[8]. Bus ……[9] and metro ……[10] need to be in convenient places so that passengers can ……[11] and off near the places where they live, work and shop. When public transport is ……[12] and punctual, cities become less polluted and can be enjoyed more by the people who live and work there and also by tourists.

2 Answer the questions in your notebook.

a What kinds of public transport exist in your country?
In your city/nearest big city? In the countryside outside the city?
In my country, we have
In my city, we have
In the countryside,

b How often do you use public transport?
I use / don't use

c List all the types of public transport you have ever used.
I've used

d What is your favourite kind of public transport?

e At what age can you drive in your country?

4.2 By water, rail and road

1 Write the answers to the clues, putting the letters in brackets in the correct order to help you with the clues.

a ……..…….. is made from oil and is used in cars. (TROLEP)

b Horse-drawn buses are buses that horses ……..…….. (LULP)

c A ……..…….. is made of pieces of wood that are tied together. It's a very simple type of water transport. (ATFR)

d ……..…….. were used as public transport on water thousands of years ago. (OSBAT)

e A ……..…….. has four equal sides and equal angles. (RAQUES)

f Cars are driven on roads, and trains are driven on a ……..…….. (ARLIYAW)

g How fast is that car going? What is its ……..……..? (PEDES)

h Opening or closing the ……..…….. in a canal changes the water level. (KLOC)

i Some boats have a ……..…….. which catches the wind and makes it them move. (LIAS)

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

became	taken	go	pulled	replaced	carry	used

In Britain, until the 18th century, boats on rivers and horse-drawn carts on roads were ……used……[1] for transporting heavy things. But the rivers didn't always ……[2] to the right places. When the first big canals were built, transport between factories and towns ……[3] easier. Canal boats now could ……[4] materials to be used in factories. And the things produced in the factories were ……[5] by canal to be sold in towns. The canal boats were ……[6] by a strong horse which walked next to the canal. By the middle of the 19th century, the railways had ……[7] the canal system as the most popular transport for heavy things.

4.3 Going places

1 Read the texts and answer the questions below.

People should stop driving their children to school. It isn't necessary and it causes pollution. My brother and I cycle to school every day. There's a very safe ***cycle path****. A lot of our friends come by* ***scooter****. There are* ***sheds*** *at the school where we can put our bikes, scooters and* ***helmets****. It took me ten minutes to get to school today. My friend came by car and it took half an hour.*

Adilah, Sydney, Australia

I live on St Agnes, an island off the west coast of Britain. St Agnes has a **tiny** *population – only 82 people! I'm 12 and I go to school on a nearby island called St Mary's. It's a* **boarding school**, *so I stay from Monday to Friday. I get the boat to school on Monday morning and then I get the boat back home on Friday afternoon. The trip takes about 15 minutes but it can be horrible in bad weather. Boats are a big part of your life if you live on St Agnes. Like every family on the island, we have our own, and I was given my first* **rowing boat** *at the age of eight.*

Ben, St Agnes, UK

My grandparents live in Aomori, which is in the north of Honshu Island, Japan. It's more than 700 kilometres from Tokyo, where we live. Aomori is famous for its **orchards**. *We always visit my grandparents in the spring when there's pink and white* **blossom** *on all the trees in the orchards. It's really beautiful and the air is fresh. This year we went by bullet train. The journey took us just three hours. If you drive, it takes nearly nine hours. I love travelling by train. It's so relaxing and you can buy a drink or snack from the* **trolley** *without moving from your seat.*

Mariko, Tokyo, Japan

a Who goes to school by boat? ……Ben…….

b Who is interested in protecting the environment? …….

c Who writes about enjoying a particular trip? …….

d Who is only at home at weekends? …….

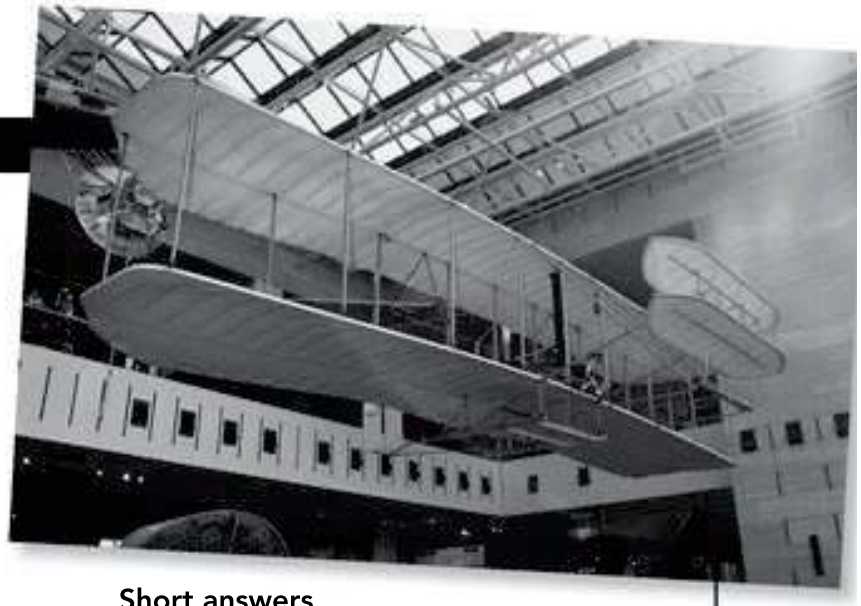
e Who writes about a trip to visit a relation? …….

f Who talks about three different ways people get to the same school? …….

Challenge

2 Try to guess the meaning of the words in *bold italics*. In your notebooks, write a translation into your language then check your answers using a dictionary.

Past simple passive



Use of English

Positive

The first plane was designed by Wilbur and Orville Wright.

It was made of wood and fabric.

Negative

It wasn't made of metal.

Passengers weren't allowed on the first planes.

Questions

Was printing invented in China?

Were the first planes designed in France?

Short answers

Yes, it was.

No, they weren't.

Wh- questions

When was algebra invented?

Who was it invented by?

Check!

Complete the rules.

To form the past simple passive, we use the past tense of the verb ……[1] and the ……[2] participle of the main verb.

In short answers in the past simple passive, we use the verb *be with / without*[3] the past participle.

We sometimes use the past simple *active / passive*[4] when we don't know who did the action.

When we use the passive, if we want to say who did the action, we use ……[5].

Focus

1 Write sentences in the past simple passive using the prompts.

a Algebra / Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī / 9th century (invent)
Algebra was invented by Muhammad ibn Mūsā al-Khwārizmī in the 9th century.

b The World Wide Web / Tim Berners-Lee / 1989 (invent)
……

c Mickey Mouse / Walt Disney / 1928 (create)
……

d *Jurassic Park* / Steven Spielberg / 1993 (direct)
……

e *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* / J.K. Rowling / 1997 (write)
……

f Penicillin / Alexander Fleming / 1928 (discover)
……

2 Write pairs of sentences in the past simple passive.

a The necklace / found in the sea // not found in the sand
The necklace was found in the sea. It wasn't found in the sand.

b I / born in 2015 // not born in 2016
……

c This house / built in 1990 // not built in 2000
……

d I / hit / by a tennis ball // not hit by a football
……

e The room / painted last year // not painted last month
……

f We / invite / to lunch // not invited to dinner
……

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions in the past simple passive.

a printing / invented / was / When / ?
…*When was printing invented?*…….....

b born / America / in / sister / your / Was / ?
…….....

c much / paid / they / were / How / ?
…….....

d first computer / invented / the / was / When / ?
…….....

e about / concert / the / told / you / Were / ?
…….....

f door / keys / in / left / the / the / Were / ?
…….....

Practice

4 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple passive form of these verbs.

build	find	make	show	steal	send

a The film about camels ……*was made*……. in the Gobi Desert.
b Those houses …….……. about one hundred years ago.
c The TV programme about Ancient Egypt …….……. on Saturday.
d All the party invitations …….……. out last week.
e My uncle's phone …….……. from his car last night.
f The dinosaur bones …….……. in Liaoning province in China.

5 Rewrite the sentences correctly using the past simple passive.

a I ~~borned~~ in Argentina. ……*I was born in Argentina*.……..……....…….....…….
b The picture painted by Picasso. …….…….……..……..……..…….....…….
c We was invited to William's party. …….…….……..……..……..…….....….
d The mobile phone invented in 1973. …….…….……..……..……..…….....
e Where the purse was found? …….…….……..……..……..…….....…….....
f When you were collected from the party? …….…….……..……..……..……

Challenge

6 Rewrite the questions in the passive. Leave out the words in brackets.

a When did (they) plant the trees?
…*When were the trees planted?*…….....

b How did (she) break the computer?
…….....

c What did (he) leave on the table?
…….....

d When did (they) build the city centre?
…….....

e Why did (they) close the museum?
…….....

7 Write the verbs in brackets in the present or past simple passive.

When …*was the tea plant discovered*…[1] (the tea plant/discover)? And how …….[2] (the drink/invent)? Most people think it …….[3] (find) in China almost 5000 years ago. The story goes that some leaves fell off a wild tea plant into Emperor Shen Nung's pot of hot water. He liked the taste of it so tea plants …….[4] (plant) all over China. At first, tea …….[5] (drink) only as a medicine. It was very expensive and for a long time it …….[6] (use) like money to pay for things in many countries of Asia.

Tea …….[7] (not bring) to Europe until 1610. At first it …….[8] (not buy) by ordinary people because it was too expensive. But about 100 years later, it …….[9] (sell) in every British town for a much lower price.

Did you know that tea trees can grow to 9 metres? But usually they …….[10] (cut) to 1.5 metres. The leaves …….[11] (not pick) until the plants are five years old.

These days tea bags …….[12] (use) by most people in Europe to make tea. And guess how many cups of tea …….[13] (make) a day in the UK? 150 million every day!

4.4 Two cities

1 The letters are in the wrong order. Use the clues to work out what the adjectives are.

a	MALC	The streets aren't crowded or noisy. The atmosphere is ….calm….
b	VEILLY	It's fun and very ……. at the weekends when everyone sits in cafés.
c	SONIY	I couldn't sleep at night because the streets were so ……..
d	ETIQU	Everyone is ……. on the metro in the early morning.
e	SUBY	The centre is especially ……. on Saturdays.
f	DROWDEC	Don't drive between 7 and 9.30 a.m. if you want to avoid the ……. roads.
g	TANGLEE	The old houses in this square with their metal balconies are very ……. .
h	DIREFLYN	People here are helpful and ……. to tourists.
i	CHOIRIST	The ……. town centre dates back to the 17th century.
j	TEDLOUPL	Unfortunately, everyone drives so the town is very …….
k	VICETATTAR	The main square is very ……. with its trees, garden and fountain.
l	PEVXINESE	We couldn't afford to stay there because the hotels were very …….
m	DETONGCES	It takes hours to get around by car because the streets are so …….
n	FLEAUBUIT	Which city is more ……., Venice or Paris? I love them both.
o	TUNACARTEVIT	It's a very ……. city with rubbish everywhere and a lot of noise and pollution.
p	FRIEDYLUNN	Nobody wanted to help us. We found the people very ……..

2 Choose three adjectives from Exercise 1 and use them to describe cities, areas or streets in your country. Write two sentences about each place. The second sentence should explain why you are using the adjective.

Istanbul is a historic city. The walls of the city were built more than a thousand years ago…

1 ……

……

2 ……

……

3 ……

……

4.6 Venice: A beautiful city in danger

1 Read the text. Complete it with the sentences a–d below. Write the correct letters in the boxes.

a And cable cars started carrying passengers up San Francisco's hills in 1873.

b The population of San Francisco grew fast.

c ~~A warm sunny day can suddenly change into a cool mistyday.~~

d It got the name from the lovely smelling plants in the area.

San Francisco in northern California is one of the most popular places for tourists to visit in the United States. The city is famous for its huge bay, steep hills, warm winters, historic cable cars and, of course, the Golden Gate Bridge. San Francisco is also famous for the fog which comes in from the ocean. [c][1]

San Francisco has not always belonged to the United States and was not always called San Francisco. Before the eighteenth century there were small villages around the bay, where native Americans lived. Then Spanish explorers arrived by boat in 1769, and a camp for Spanish soldiers and a church were completed. In between the camp and the church a small community grew up, called Yerba Buena, which meant 'good plant' in Spanish. [ ][2] By 1821, Yerba Buena belonged to Mexico, not Spain. By 1848, the United States had taken Yerba Buena from Mexico and renamed it San Francisco.

[ ][3] When gold was discovered in a river in California in 1848, thousands of people came looking for it, hoping to get rich. And many of them decided to stay. The number of people living in San Francisco increased from 1000 people in 1848 to 25 000 by the end of 1849. Banks were opened, houses, hotels and theatres were built. [ ][4] By 1890, the population had increased to 300 000. And today it has just under 900 000 inhabitants. There isn't much gold in the rivers of California now but a lot of people get rich working in the technology companies in the San Francisco area.

2 Read the text again. Circle the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1 San Francisco is in:

a Spain

b Mexico

c Northern California

d New Mexico

2 San Francisco:

a has terrible weather

b is a very flat city

c once belonged to Mexico

d is a long way from the sea

3 Yerba Buena was the name of:

a San Francisco in the 18th century

b San Francisco's famous bridge

c a Californian river

d the Spanish explorers' boat

4 San Francisco's population:

a was 100 people in 1848

b grew fast in the middle of the 19th century

c was more than half a million by 1890

d is the biggest of all California's cities

Comparative adjectives, *not as, as much, (more) ... than*

Use of English

Short adjectives have their comparative in *-er* or *-ier old – older; nice – nicer; pretty – prettier.*

Some adjectives double the final consonant in the comparative form *big – bigger; sad – sadder.*

Longer adjectives, including some two-syllable adjectives, use *more* + adjective: *boring – more boring; crowded – more crowded; elegant – more elegant.*

There are some irregular comparative adjectives: *good – better; bad – worse; far – further.*

We use *than* to compare two things. And to make a comparison stronger, we use *much*: *This cinema is much more expensive than the one in my street.*

We use (*not*) *as ... as* to compare things that are or aren't equal: *London is almost as expensive as New York. Oslo isn't as interesting as Rome.*

Check!

Write the comparative forms of the adjectives.

a	big	.....	**e**	funny	.....
b	sad	.....	**f**	easy	.....
c	flat	.....	**g**	attractive	.....
d	long	.....	**h**	expensive	.....

Focus

1 Use the prompts to make comparisons.

a Delhi (polluted) London ...*Delhi is more polluted than London.*.....

b Singapore (expensive) Tokyo .....

c Mumbai (wet) Manila .....

d Vienna (quiet) Paris .....

e Dublin (friendly) New York .....

f Mumbai (crowded) Moscow .....

g Kuwait (hot) Istanbul .....

Practice

2 Correct the sentences.

a Moscow is usually colder Beijing in winter.

…Moscow is usually colder than Beijing in winter…

b London is more bigger than Liverpool.

……

c Dubai is very hotter than San Francisco.

……

d Sydney is not busy as Mumbai.

……

e Stockholm is quieter from London.

……

f The ice cream in Italy is more nice than in France.

……

Challenge

3 Rewrite the sentences using *not as … as*.

a Kuwait is hotter than Turkey. …Turkey is not as hot as Kuwait.……..

b Delhi is noisier than Dubai. ……..

c The Pyramids are older than the Taj Mahal. ……

d Norway is colder than France. ……..

e Australia is hotter than New Zealand. ……..

4 Use the prompts to make comparisons. Write what is true for you.

a health / money (important) …Health is more important than money.……..

b cars / motorbikes (safe) ……

c coffee / tea (bad for your health) ……..

d cycling / walking (good exercise) ……..

e English / Chinese (easy) ……

Comparative adverbs, (*much*) *more ... than, not as ... as, far less ... than*

Use of English

We usually use *more* to make comparative adverbs: I work *more* slowly than you.

We can add emphasis with *much*: I work *much more* slowly than you.

We can make negative comparisons using *not as ... as* and *far less ... than*:

I don't work *as quickly as* you. I work *far less quickly than* you do.

Check!

Write the comparative forms of the adverbs.

a Efficiently .....

b Creatively .....

c Easily .....

Focus

1 Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

a than / I / slowly / eat / my / more / parents / .

I eat more slowly than my parents.

b more / you / Can / quietly / please / talk / ?

.....

c plan / need to / more / People / much / creatively / towns / .

.....

d work / efficiently / don't / I / as / as / do / you / .

.....

e travel / Let's / to / cheaply / try / time / more / this / .

.....

Practice

2 Correct the sentences.

a I add up far less accurately from a calculator.

I add up far less accurately than a calculator.

b I speak quietly than you.

.....

c Can you talk slower please?

……

d Please drive more careful.

……

e You aren't working carefully as you should.

……

f You need to train much more frequenter if you want to be in the team.

……

3 Rewrite the sentences using *not as ... as*.

a You take your studies more seriously than your brother.

…*Your brother doesn't take his studies as seriously as you.*……

b My grandfather drives more dangerously than my grandmother.

……

c Hassan speaks more openly than Marek.

……

d Lucy contacts me more frequently than Diane.

……

e Han talks more quietly than Steve.

……

Challenge

4 Complete the sentences with comparisons using the correct adjective or adverb from the box.

amusing	bad	big	carefully	frequently	juicy	quietly

a I'm trying to sleep. Could you speak …….*more quietly*…….?

b I really enjoy chatting on the phone. Why don't you get in touch ……?

c I'm going to bed. My cold is much …… than yesterday.

d Please read it …… . That's not the answer.

e All the fruit is great this year. The oranges are much …… and …… than last year.

f I didn't laugh once – the film was not …… as I expected.

4.7 Improve your writing

1 Complete the first paragraph of a guide to Amsterdam with the correct adjectives from the box.

famous	full	beautiful	popular	important	richest	small	tall

Amsterdam is one of the most ...*beautiful*...[1] cities in Europe. It's .....[2] for its canal system, its bridges, its .....[3] narrow houses, its museums which are .....[4] of wonderful art, and its bicycles. Amsterdam, which was just a .....[5] fishing village in the twelfth century, had become the most .....[6] port and the .....[7] city in Europe by the middle of the seventeenth century. Today, it is one of the most .....[8] places in Europe for tourists to visit.

2 Put the sentences of the next paragraph into the correct order. Number them 1 to 5.

a [ ] Tourists in Amsterdam also enjoy cycling around the city.

b [ ] When you visit, you should definitely rent a bike and try it.

c [*1*] Amsterdam is a very bicycle-friendly city with cycle paths all around the city.

d [ ] This isn't surprising because most locals get around the city by bike.

e [ ] As you cycle around, you'll discover the canals, the bridges and the areas you like best.

3 Complete the third paragraph with the phrases from the box.

you should try	is probably	It has a lot	which is
If you like	almost anything	There are people	

.....*If you like*.....[1] markets, Amsterdam is the place for you!

.....[2] of big markets. Albert Cuypmarket

.....[3] the most famous. You can buy

.....[4] there. .....[5] selling fruit and vegetables, clothes and old books. If you're hungry, ...[6] Dutch street food. The most famous dish is raw herring, ...[7] a type of fish.

Challenge

4 In your notebook, write three paragraphs of a visitor's guide to a city (NOT your home town). Use the exercises on this page to help you. Write about 150 words.

4.8 Song lyrics

1 There are a few ways to get ideas for a song. Add an example in each section.

- Think about your own experience. What is the most important thing that has happened to you: moving town, changing school, a new friendship, losing a friend?

  ……

- Think about something you like doing: dancing; dreaming about the future / the past.

  ……

- Think about a phrase that you like because of the meaning or sound of the words. For example: *no smoke without fire; stormy weather; new you; crazy days*.

  ……

- Think about a title. It could give you an idea for a song, for example *Let's dance.*

  ……

2 Songs often have rhyming lines. Complete the first and last verse and the chorus of the song with the words in the boxes.

half | room | laugh | met

fight | friend | right | pretend

Years and years ago we ……met……[1],
We were only five and a ……[2]
Our desks were at the back of the
……[3]
You made me cry, I made you
……[4].

Friendship never ends, ……[5]?
You're my best ……[6], I said
We don't ……[7], you said
So what happened? Why did we
……[8]?

do | go | say | change

What did you ……[9], what did I ……[10]?
Why did we ……[11], why did you ……[12] away?

Challenge

3 Write a title and two middle verses for the song in your notebook. Explain why the friendship ended.